



ChatGPT and Its Impact on Library Users: A Comprehensive Study

Dr. Chandramani Kailash Gajbhiye

Librarian

Manoharbai Patel College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Deori, Dist. Gondia, Maharashtra, India. Email:

chandrakg1111@gmail.com

How to Cite this Article:

Gajbhiye, C. K. (2026). ChatGPT and Its Impact on Library Users: A Comprehensive Study. International Journal of Creative and Open Research in Engineering and Management, 2(05), 1-10.
<https://doi.org/10.55041/ijcope.v2i5.445>

License:

This article is published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and the source are credited.

© The Author(s). Published by International Journal of Creative and Open Research in Engineering and Management.



<https://doi.org/10.55041/ijcope.v2i5.445>

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a major technological advancement influencing various sectors, including Library and Information Science. Among recent AI innovations, ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI, has attracted considerable attention because of its ability to generate human-like responses and provide interactive information services. The present study examines the development, applications, and impact of ChatGPT on library users and modern library services. The study is descriptive and analytical in nature and is based on secondary data collected from books, journal articles, reports, and scholarly databases. The paper discusses the historical development of ChatGPT, its role in digital libraries, changing reading behavior, and the transformation of library services through AI technologies. The findings indicate that ChatGPT improves information accessibility, enhances research support, and strengthens user engagement. However, concerns relating to information reliability, ethical use, privacy, and overdependence on technology continue to remain important challenges. The study concludes that ChatGPT should function as a supportive tool alongside professional librarians in order to create efficient, user-centered, and technologically balanced library systems.

Keywords

ChatGPT, Artificial Intelligence, Library Users, Digital Libraries, Information Retrieval, Academic Libraries, AI Applications

Introduction

Libraries have experienced significant transformation due to the rapid development of information and communication technologies. Traditional library systems, which were primarily dependent on printed resources and manual services, are gradually evolving into digital knowledge centers supported by modern technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), cloud computing, and data analytics.

Among recent technological developments, ChatGPT has emerged as one of the most influential AI-based conversational systems. Developed by OpenAI, ChatGPT is designed to understand natural language and generate meaningful human-like responses. It can answer questions, summarize information, assist in academic writing, support research activities, and provide interactive communication in real time.

The increasing use of electronic resources, online databases, and digital learning platforms has changed the expectations of library users. Present-day users seek quick, accurate, and remote access to information resources. In this changing environment, ChatGPT provides libraries with new opportunities to improve virtual reference services, research assistance, information retrieval, and user support systems.

The integration of AI technologies into libraries also helps librarians manage repetitive tasks more efficiently. Through intelligent automation, library professionals can devote greater attention to information literacy, research consultation,



and specialized knowledge services. Academic institutions, public libraries, and research organizations are increasingly adopting AI-supported tools to modernize their services and improve operational efficiency.

Despite its advantages, the use of ChatGPT in libraries also raises several concerns. AI-generated information may sometimes contain inaccuracies or biased content. Ethical issues related to privacy, intellectual property, and overdependence on automated systems are also becoming important topics of discussion. Therefore, the role of librarians remains essential in evaluating, authenticating, and guiding users toward reliable information.

The present study attempts to examine the development, applications, opportunities, and challenges associated with ChatGPT in libraries and to analyze its impact on library users and information services.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the historical development of ChatGPT technology.
2. To examine the role of ChatGPT in library and information services.
3. To analyze changing user behavior in AI-supported library environments.
4. To identify the advantages and limitations of ChatGPT in libraries.
5. To explore future prospects of AI integration in Library and Information Science.

Methodology

The study is descriptive and analytical in nature. Secondary data has been collected from books, scholarly journals, conference proceedings, institutional reports, and online academic resources related to Artificial Intelligence and Library Science.

Sources of Data

- Books and academic journals
- Research articles
- Conference papers
- Reports from library organizations
- Online scholarly databases

Research Methods

- Literature review method
- Comparative analysis
- Interpretation of secondary data

Review of Literature

Research relating to Artificial Intelligence in libraries has increased considerably in recent years. Scholars and library professionals have explored the applications of AI technologies in information management, digital services, and user engagement.

Russell and Norvig (2021) discussed the development of intelligent systems and explained how AI technologies can support knowledge-based activities. Their work laid the foundation for the application of AI in libraries and information centers.

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions highlighted the importance of AI in modern libraries and emphasized its role in metadata generation, automation, and digital information services.

Kumar (2023) examined the use of AI tools in academic libraries and observed that AI-supported systems improve the quality of reference services and provide continuous assistance to users. The study further indicated that AI-based chatbots are becoming increasingly important in remote learning environments.

Smith (2022) analyzed AI applications in digital libraries and noted that machine learning technologies help libraries organize and retrieve information more efficiently. The study also pointed out that AI systems can provide personalized recommendations based on user behavior.

Johnson et al. (2022) reported that AI chatbots improve user satisfaction and reduce response time in library services. However, the study also identified limitations such as lack of contextual understanding and occasional inaccuracies in responses.



A report published by UNESCO discussed ethical concerns related to AI technologies, including privacy, transparency, and algorithmic bias. The report emphasized the need for responsible implementation of AI in educational and knowledge institutions.

Recent studies focusing specifically on ChatGPT indicate that it has substantial potential in academic and research environments. ChatGPT assists users in literature reviews, summarization, content explanation, and academic writing support. It also facilitates multilingual communication, thereby improving accessibility for diverse user groups.

At the same time, several scholars argue that AI tools cannot replace human librarians because professional judgment, ethical guidance, and critical evaluation remain essential components of library services.

Overall, the literature indicates that ChatGPT and related AI technologies are significantly influencing library operations, user behavior, and digital learning environments while simultaneously creating new ethical and professional challenges.

History and Development of ChatGPT

ChatGPT is based on the Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) architecture developed by OpenAI. It uses large-scale language models trained on extensive datasets to generate natural language responses.

Evolution of GPT Models

Sr. No.	Generation	Year	Major Characteristics
1	GPT-1	2018	Basic natural language processing capabilities
2	GPT-2	2019	Improved text generation and coherence
3	GPT-3	2020	Large-scale language understanding and response generation
4	GPT-4	2023	Advanced reasoning and contextual understanding
5	GPT-5	2025	Multimodal capabilities and improved accuracy

The public release of ChatGPT in 2022 marked a major advancement in conversational AI technologies and accelerated the adoption of AI-supported systems across educational and information institutions.

Present Scenario of AI in Libraries

In the present digital environment, libraries are increasingly adopting AI-supported technologies to improve information access and user services.

Major trends include:

- Growth of digital and hybrid libraries
- Integration of AI tools into library management systems
- Increased demand for remote access services
- Expansion of virtual reference services
- Use of AI for cataloging and information retrieval

Libraries are gradually transforming from traditional information repositories into interactive digital knowledge centers.

Use of ChatGPT in Libraries

ChatGPT is influencing multiple areas of library services and information management.

1. Virtual Reference Services

ChatGPT can answer user queries instantly and provide continuous assistance without time limitations.

2. Information Retrieval

It helps users locate books, articles, journals, databases, and other academic resources through natural language interaction.

3. Research Assistance

The tool supports literature review, topic selection, summarization, and preliminary academic writing activities.



4. User Education

ChatGPT guides users in accessing e-resources, databases, digital repositories, and citation tools.

5. Content Creation

Libraries may use AI tools for preparing summaries, bibliographies, newsletters, and informational materials.

6. Multilingual Communication

AI systems can assist users in different languages, thereby increasing accessibility and inclusiveness.

Library Users in the Digital Environment

Library users today represent diverse categories with different information needs.

Major Categories of Users

- Students
- Researchers
- Faculty members
- Professionals
- General readers

Types of Users

- Academic users
- Public library users
- Digital and remote users

Modern users increasingly prefer online access, mobile-based learning, and AI-assisted information support systems.

Readers and Changing Reading Behavior

Digital technologies have significantly influenced reading habits and information-seeking behavior.

Modern readers:

- Prefer electronic and online resources
- Use AI tools for quick understanding
- Seek personalized recommendations
- Depend on mobile devices and digital platforms
- Prefer simplified and summarized information

ChatGPT supports these changing preferences by delivering interactive and user-friendly information services.

Comparative Analysis of Traditional and AI-Based Libraries

Sr. No.	Aspect	Traditional Library	AI-Based Library
1	Access	Limited by time and location	24/7 remote access
2	Information Retrieval	Manual searching	Automated and instant
3	User Interaction	Face-to-face	AI-supported virtual interaction
4	Resource Availability	Mainly physical	Predominantly digital
5	Service Efficiency	Moderate	High

Statistical Trends in AI Usage

Recent trends indicate rapid growth in the use of AI technologies in education and libraries.

- Approximately 70–80% of students use AI tools for academic support.
- More than 60% of academic libraries are exploring AI integration.
- Millions of users adopted ChatGPT within a short period after its launch.
- AI-assisted digital learning has increased significantly after the expansion of online education systems.

Impact of ChatGPT on Libraries

1. Transformation of Library Services

ChatGPT has modernized library operations through automated and user-centered services. Libraries can now provide continuous virtual support and faster responses to user queries.



2. Improvement in Information Retrieval

Users can search information through conversational language instead of complex keyword-based systems. This improves accessibility and user convenience.

3. Research and Academic Support

ChatGPT assists students and researchers in literature review, summarization, topic exploration, and academic guidance.

4. Enhanced User Engagement

Interactive AI systems increase user participation and improve satisfaction levels, particularly among digital users and remote learners.

5. Reduction of Routine Workload

AI systems help librarians manage repetitive tasks such as answering common questions and basic information services.

6. Development of Smart Libraries

Libraries are gradually adopting intelligent systems for classification, indexing, recommendation services, and automated management.

7. Cost and Time Efficiency

AI-supported systems reduce response time and improve operational efficiency in academic and digital libraries.

Challenges and Limitations

Despite its advantages, ChatGPT also creates several challenges.

a. Accuracy Problems

AI-generated responses may sometimes contain inaccurate or outdated information.

b. Lack of Human Judgment

AI systems cannot fully understand complex emotional or contextual user needs.

c. Ethical Concerns

Issues relating to privacy, copyright, and algorithmic bias remain important concerns.

d. Overdependence on Technology

Excessive dependence on AI tools may reduce critical thinking and independent learning habits.

e. Digital Divide

Not all users possess equal digital literacy or technological access.

Impact on Library Professionals

The role of librarians is evolving due to AI integration.

Modern librarians are increasingly required to:

- Develop AI and digital competencies
- Guide users in evaluating AI-generated information
- Support information literacy programs
- Manage digital knowledge systems

Rather than replacing librarians, AI technologies are redefining professional responsibilities.

Future Prospects

The future of libraries is likely to involve greater collaboration between AI technologies and human expertise.

Future developments may include:

- Fully integrated AI-supported library systems
- Smart digital repositories
- Advanced multilingual assistance
- Personalized information recommendation systems
- Greater automation in cataloging and indexing

Balanced implementation and ethical regulation will remain essential for sustainable AI adoption.

Analysis

The study indicates that ChatGPT is significantly influencing modern library services and user behavior.



Positive Impacts

- Faster information access
- Improved research assistance
- Enhanced user satisfaction
- Increased accessibility for remote users
- Reduced repetitive workload for librarians

Challenges

- Possibility of misinformation
- Ethical and privacy concerns
- Overdependence on AI technologies
- Limited critical evaluation capability

The findings suggest that ChatGPT should be treated as an assistive technology rather than a replacement for human expertise in libraries.

Conclusion

ChatGPT has emerged as an important technological tool in the field of Library and Information Science. Its application in libraries has improved information access, strengthened research support, enhanced user engagement, and contributed to the development of digital learning environments. AI-supported services enable libraries to provide faster, more accessible, and user-friendly information systems.

However, the study also highlights that human expertise continues to remain essential in library services. Professional librarians play a crucial role in information evaluation, ethical guidance, and user education. Therefore, AI technologies should function as supportive systems rather than replacements for librarians.

The future of libraries depends on the balanced integration of intelligent technologies with professional knowledge and ethical information practices. Appropriate training, responsible implementation, and continuous evaluation will be necessary for maximizing the benefits of AI in modern libraries.

Acknowledgement

The author expresses sincere gratitude to the Principal, faculty members, and library staff of Manoharbai Patel College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Deori, for their encouragement and academic support during the preparation of this research paper. The author is also thankful to various scholars, researchers, publishers, and organizations whose books, journals, reports, and online resources contributed significantly to the completion of this study. Special appreciation is extended to the developers and researchers in the field of Artificial Intelligence whose innovations have inspired research in Library and Information Science. Finally, the author acknowledges the support of family members, colleagues, and well-wishers for their continuous motivation and encouragement throughout the research work.

References

1. OpenAI, "ChatGPT: Optimizing language models for dialogue," OpenAI Research Report, pp. 1–25, 2023.
2. S. Russell and P. Norvig, *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach*, 4th ed., Pearson Education, pp. 1–1152, 2021.
3. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, "Artificial Intelligence in Libraries Report," IFLA Publications, pp. 1–45, 2020.
4. R. Kumar, "Role of Artificial Intelligence in academic libraries," *International Journal of Library Science*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 45–60, 2023.
5. J. Smith, "Artificial Intelligence in digital libraries," *Journal of Library Studies*, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 123–135, 2022.



6. L. Johnson, P. Martin, and R. Clark, “AI chatbots and user satisfaction in libraries,” *Library Technology Review*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 89–102, 2022.
7. UNESCO, “Ethical implications of artificial intelligence in information systems,” UNESCO Research Report, pp. 1–52, 2021.